97.
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{\pi^{2} - x^{2}} dx = 1. \pi r^{2} = 2. 3/4\pi r^{2} = 3. \pi/4 r^{2} = 4. 2/3\pi r^{2} = 5. \pi r$$
(M. 98)

98.
$$\int_{\sqrt{3}}^{3} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^{2} - 1}} = \text{www.ecoles-rdc.net}$$

$$1.2 - \sqrt{3} = 2. \sqrt{3} - 1 = 3. \sqrt{2} - 1 = 4. 2 \sqrt{2} - 1 = 5. 2 (\sqrt{2} - 1)$$
(M. -98)

3. $x + \ln |x + 2| + k$ 5. $\ln |x + 2| + k$

99. $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{3}+1}{x^{2}} dx =$ 1. $10/3 + \ln 2/3$ 2. $10/3 + 7 \ln 2/3$ 3. 10/3 4. $\ln 2/3$ 5. $10/3 - \ln 2/3$

2. $x + \ln |x + 1| + k$ 4. $\ln |x + 1| + k$

$$1.00. \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^{2}} dx =$$

$$1. \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} = 2. \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x = 3. \quad 0 = 4. \frac{3\pi}{2} = 5. \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$1.01. \int \sin^{2} x dx =$$

$$1. \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{2} + c = 3. -\cos^{2} x + c = 5. \frac{x-\sin x \cos x}{2}$$

1. $\frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x) + c$ 3. $\frac{e^x}{2}\sin x + \cos x + c$ 5. $\frac{e^x}{2}(\sin x - \cos x) + c$

4. $\sin x + \cos x + c$

 $1.\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sin 4x}{4} + \frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right) + c \quad 3.\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sin 4x}{4} + \frac{\sin x}{4}\right) + c \quad 5.\left(\frac{\sin 4x}{4} + \frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right) + c$

$$x + \sin x c$$

96. $\int \frac{x+3}{x+2} dx =$

 $L \ln 2 + k$

 $2.\frac{e^{x}}{2}(\sin x + \cos x) + c$

 $103. \int \cos 3x \cos x \, dx =$

$$2. x + \sin x \cos x + c$$

2.
$$x + \sin x \cos x + c$$

$$102. \int e^x \cos x \, dx =$$

$$+c$$
 4. $\cos^2 x + c$

 $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 4x}{4} + \frac{\sin 4x}{2} \right) + c \quad 4 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin 4x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) + c$



(M, -97)

(B.-97)

(M.-98)

(M.98)

(B.-98)